SHELLS IN THE ENEMY'S CAMP. Aperch of the Hon. Galusha A. Grow at Paughacepsts, N. Y.

Paughkeepsie, was alled on Saturday evening to listen to the Hon. Galusha A. Grow, of Peunsylvania, who delivered a characteristic speech of rare power and cloq enec, that met with frequent and heavy applause.

He said:-Fellow-citizens:-In May, 1854, the Democratic party repealed the Missouri Compromise and enacted the Kansas Nebraska bill. The devotee of slavery thought he had secured by that act the perpetuality of human bondage, and he went forth with fire and sword to plant it in the territories of the Union. Thirteen years have passed away; and the sun, in its coorse from ocean to ocean, no longer rises on a master or sets on a stave. (Applause.) Thirteen eventful years, in which changes have been wrought in habits of thought and in the organization of society which in the ordinary course of events would have required perhaps centuries to ac-complish. We stand to-day on the sine that divisies the Old from the New—the dispensation of oppression and wrong from that of liberty and ruh. New duties and responsibilities are upon American citizens. Four years of war have wasted \$3,000,000 000 of treasure and half a million of martyrs, and covered the land with mourning and filled it with tears, in a struggle to determine whether the will of the majority should be the law of the land. The Democrats, imitating the example of Mexico and the South American Republics, appealed from the ballot-box to the cartridge-box. The only men who voluntarily took up arms to destroy the Republic called themselves Democrats. Their cry during the war was "Immediate cessation of hostilities"—now the same cry in arother form, "Immediate restoration of the Rebels to power." After referring to the general course of the Democratic party during the war, the incitement of rio.s, discouragement of drafts, opposition to emancipation and us ratification by Constitutional amendment, and their co-operation with the President to thwart the plans of Congress, he said:—Andrew Johnson will yet learn that of all the poor invest-ments made by ambition in the affairs of men,

infidelity to liberty is the poorest and the worst—
! Far deerer the grave or the prison
If um'd by ore partix hame,
Than the trophies of all who have risen
On Liberty's ruins to fame." He will go to coming time covered with all the intamy that bisckens toe I-carlot names of history. (Applause.) After discussing the reconstruction measures passed by Congress, the speaker said:- You required no punishment, no corfiscation, no disqualification at the ballot-box, no indemnity for the past, but you demanded as a bond of security for the interest hat every person born on American soil or naturalized thereon is an American citizen, entitled to the rights and immunities of citizenship. It is but a 'ew years' since by the Supreme Court of the United States declared, as the spirit and genius of your institutions, that every seventh man, woman, and child born on your soil was not a woman, and child born on your soil was not a citizen, and could not sue or be sued in its courts. You slammed the door of justice in the face of men because they were poor, despised, and friendless. Two hundred thousand of this proscribed race wore the uniform and kept step to the music of the Union. Thirty thousand of them sleep in soldiers graves. They came to fight the battles of a country from which they never received aught but stripes and bonds. When the Rebel at Port Hudson shouled over his ramparts, "No quarter to the nigger," he hurled back the cold deflance, "No quarter it is," and, butting his musket, laid low every Rebel within his reach. (Loud applause.) When at the hour of midnight he scaled the earthworks of Wagner, leaving his Colonel dead in the duch, he stood there amidst its iron haif, in the duch, he stood there amidst its fron haif. side by side with his white companion in arms, till ordered to retreat. (Renewed and great applause.) When Payne, at the battle of Chapin's Farm, on the James, ordered his black brigade to carry the enemy's works without firing a gun, they marched over the field ploughed with shot and shell, and carried the works; the day was ours, but the field was strewn with black heroes. Such are the men against whom the republic closed its doors of justice, and whom it outlawed as American citizens. A nation that allows its defenders in the hour of peril ever after to wear the chain, or, bruised and maimed in its defense, ever after to submit to outrage and wrong without redre in its courts of justice, deserves to die; and will as sure as there is justice in heaven or retribution on earth. (Applause, and cries of "Good." Justice to yourselves, gratifude to the nation's defenders, require that you make this provision so plain that no judicial blindness henceforth shall fail to read and understand it. plause.) Your offers of reconciliation, so magnantmous in their terms, were spurged by the Rebels. Then Congress passed the bil allowing the black man to vote. Now if it be an evil to allow the black man to vote, who is responsible for it but Johnson and his Democratic alities in advising the Rebels to reject your proffers? The truits of the policy of Congress are seen in the restoration of Tennessee; the fruits of Andrew Johnson's policy are the massacres of Memphis and New Orleans and the blood of Union men all over the South. In reference to finances, the National debt,-he said that the faith of the nation was pledged to rayment of its debt, dollar for dollar; but any discussion whether it is to be paid in gold or paper seemed to bim of little consequence at the present time. Before paying any of the funded debt, the country must of course resume specie payment. That would settle how it is to be paid. The scheme to pay our debts by taking up bonds and giving our notes he thought was only obanging the name without coanging the sub stance. The Republican party is the only party that has vigilantly investigated the conduct of its own officials, and openly repudiated them if unworthy of trust. The Republican party was not responsible for Andrew Johnson's appointments, most of whom were Democrats, and they could not expect adelity in men who sold their principles for thread and butter," (Laughter and cheers.) The speaker made an earnest appeal for every voter to at end the polls on Tuesday next; for unless the Democrats were beaten by 40,000 or 50,000, they would fire guls and claim a victory. They ared guns over Maine, when a Republican Governor was elected by about 14,000. They ared guns over Ohio, where the Republican majority was about

that he had done his duty. (Applause.) The Weston Walking Match. Weston reached Sterling Hill, Copn ... M. on Saturday, but was obliged to lie by for Pawtucket, where he was roughly treated by the citizens. On reaching Plaindeld, Conn., he found it necessary to stop until last night at 12. Up to this time he had walked 67 miles in 16 hours and 45 minutes, an average of 4 miles an hour. Weston has still four true's of the hundred-mile feat to make, in which it he farts he loses three-fifths of the stake. Notwithstanding his failure on the first trial, he is very sanguine of being able to win in one of the succeeding trials. A despatch from Plainfield, nated yesseveral hours on account of injuries received a or being Able to win in one of the succeeding irials. A despatch from Plainfield, dated yesterday afternoon, says:—"Weston is in the best of spirits, and feeling well. He attended church to-day, and walked about town. He will leave at 12½ o'clock to-morrow morning, for Hartford, and from there or New Britain will start on his second trial of the hundred miles."

were the most thankful for small favors of

party he ever knew. (Laughter and cheers.)

concluding, he ursed every man to be fauthful

in attending the election, so that whatever dis-

asters might betall the country, each could fee

FROM EUROPE BY STEAMER

The Roman Revolution. FLORENCE, October 17-9:30 o'clock.-Fresh news from Menotia. His soldiers amount to Here is his proclamation;-

NEROLA, lith (ctober.—Comrades;—Yesterday we fought and won as volunteers ought to win who combat for such a cause as ears. Let the blood shed by our martyrs spur us on to limitate them. We may rejuic thus to have put to flight an enemy who contests on owe soll, and at the same time remember that, with the loc in view, order, discipline, ob donce most be maintailed.

with the form yiew, order, one of two of our or stree manufact.

While with grief we announce the loss of two of our braves, we ask you to bear in mind the names of ito-strie and Capuani, who fell for their country. I await with in partence the list of those who resterday distinguished themselves, so that I may insert tuem in a special order of the day. I must record the nobic conduct or Major Farjus, who fell scriously wounded. Imitate his vasor.

General Garibaidi, writing from Caprera, saya:

Saipte in my name the braves who accompany thee.

Tell trem all that I will manage to join them. I augur

you victory with pride." MENOTTI GARI SALDI, Commander-in-Chief. The latest proposition in the Cabinet is to make of Rome an autonomous city-a sort of Papal town-house.

The entire Papalini have retired from Prosinone at Nic stera's advance. The concentra-Florences, Oct. 18.—Just as I posted my last n ght's letter, my colleague returned from Leg-born. The mail steamers from the islands of Sarden's and Maddalen's came in, and the cap-

tain's pariation is as follows:—
The Island of Caprera is watched by six menof-war, with the gun-boa's, small steamers, and ishing boats taken from the Maddalcas. the Island of Caprera are 359 marines; on the topmost peaks of Caprera, officers with the necessary signals to telegraph to all the steam-ers; all the little islands (rocks we may call them) manued; every boat carrying its swivel gun and muskets.

Whenever a mail steamer or ship, or even a fishing boat, approaches the Maddalena, a munof war goes out to meet it, and brings it in in tow. Once anchored off the Maddalena, the intruder is surrounded, the names of crew and passengers are taken, and papers demanded, and the "human beings" summoned on deck and passed in review. All who have a right to land are landed in Government boats. The same system is pursued with all who wish to

Would you like to know the result? Not one of these marine spies has been able to ascertain whether Garibaldi 15 in his house or whether he has escaped. They have telegraphed for per-mission to enter the house; no reply! Ratazzi has gone to the length of his tether; further he dare not go. Consequently either Garibaldi is barricaded within his castle, or he has suc-seeded in escaping. Of the Liberator we know nothing, save that it, with its precious human, started from Leghorn on Sanday, 6th October. "I have no letter from Caprera," quoth the captain of the Piedmont. "How could you ex-

pect any? The Sesia fired into Basso's boat as he took the General's last letter to you (that of the 10th) on board the Sardequa. Since that lay the Secretary Basso has not been heard of. The commander of the Caprera fleet (Isola is his name) requested the captain of the Piedmont to declare on oath that he knew nothing of Gari-baldi's whereabouts. "Look to yourself," replied the Genoese. Then they requested him to pro-mise that he would not pick up any one on his

homeward route.

'Why, I would pick you up," replied the captain, addressing I-ola, "on such a sea as tuis."
You must remember that these steamers belong to the private company of Rubuttno & Co., and that not one of the captains would dare to re-

turn to Genoa if he had refused a service to The peasants who till Garibaldi's "fields" have all been arrested, questioned, and menaced. "Where is Garibaldi!" is the question. "Non to so" (I don't know). "When did you see him last?" "Non mi ricordo" (I don't remember). The last that was seen of Garibaldi was by the commanders of the Umberti and Gulnare, who. on the 7th October, pushed their way in upannounced, "Can we serve you, General" "No. Signore," To Basso, aloud, "Remember that this is the last time these gentlemen cross my

Menotti Garlbaldt and the Roman Legion.

The Roman Legion effected a junction, October 20, with Menotti Garibaidi. It is stated that Menotti Garibaldi having left Nerola, will occupy

A Loan to the Italian Government. The Opinione says that the National Bank of Italy has advanced the Government 100,000,000 of lire upon bonds which the bank undertakes to place. It is believed that the compulsory circulation of bank notes will continue

until these 100,000,000 are repaid. Proclamation of the King of Italy-The Relation to Prussia.

A correspondent of the Independance states that King Victor Emanuel is about to issue a manifesto to the Italian nation, candidly and epenly exposing the present situation. In it he will deciare that he shares, and will continue to share, the sentiments which animate his people; that he will not abandon any of the national aspirations of I aly; that be march immediately at the head of his people to complete the work of unity, and sainty the legitimate wishes of the country; but that he considers it his duty to weigh well the responsibility it would entail upon him and his Government if he exposed Italy to a war with a powerful neighbor. Such a war would not only result in the complete financial ruin of the country, but would ico pardize the national work, which has only been effected after enormous efforts and sacrifices. Inder these circumstances he thinks he will be doing a patriotic act in receding from a resolu tion of which the consequences might be incalculable, and he is convinced he will be serving the cause of the country in yielding before the superior forces of a power which he reckons among his most faithful allies, and to which Italy is greatly indebted. The manifesto will add that the king yields thus will add that the king yields thus without prejudice to the national aspirations, without renouncing any prefer-sion of Italy, and solely for the purpose of avoiding the calamities of a fearful war; and he hopes that the nation will understand that he enioms simply a delay- a delay of short duration-during which Italy will prepare for the accompli-busent of her task by applying herself to her interior organization, and the re-establi hment of her finances. The King will con-

The same paper learns from Florence that the Ambas-ador has frequent interviews with M. Ratazzi, and that he never con-es advising an energetic action on the part of Italy. It is stated that the wounds of Menottl Garibaldi will necessitate the amputation of his leg.

The Battle of Nerola-Proclamation of Menotti Garibaldi.

The Piedmontese Gazette of the 19th pub lishes the following despatch from the headquarters of Menotti Garibaldi;-

"Yesterday evening, on the lath, we were attacked at Monte Libietti by the Zouaves, and we remised them. We have had from thirty-five to forty men put hors de combat and seven killed. The Pontticals had twelve killed, and other serious lesses. Not being able to remain on the mountain for want of shelter, I have to fall back mon Nertla.

"MFNOTTI GAR(BALDI."

On the 14th the following order of the day was issued from Merola:-

Was issued from herois:—Yesterday we were vic-torious as volunteers should be, especially when they are lighting for a cause like ours. The victory has occasioned us some losses. The blood of the marrys should be an example to us. We ought to be proud of having put to light the enemy which disputes with as our own soil; but you must remember that the duties of a soldier in presence of the enemy are order,

discipline, obedience. In amnouncing with extreme pain the irreparable loss of two of our valorous charapions. I beg all my con panions in arms to keep in hone rable memory the names of Rosalin and Capoani, who nobly fell while fighting for their country.

'I am impatient to receive the mames of those who have di tinguished themseives in the fight of yesterday, that they may be mentioned in the order of the day. I cannot, without emotion, mention the name of the brave Major Fazari, who, while valiantly leading his men to combat in the midst of a quick fire, had his horse shot under him, and was himself severely wounded in the left foot. Let us imitate him and we shall be doing our duty. General Galbald, writing from Caprera says:—*alints for me the brave fellows who are with you. Tell all the Italians that I follow you. With pride I wish you victory.

A second battle was fought on the night of

A second battle was fought on the night of the 18th, at the same place, when the Papal troops obtained an advantage. But the Raila contains despatches stating that this victory was won over a small body of volunteers whom Menotti Gambaldi had left in Nerola to protect the hospitals and depots there—the main body having been at Palombara. While the Moniteur of yesterday affirms that the Garibaldians have retreated from the Papal territory, the despatches from Florence announce that a junction has been effected between the troops under Menotti and the Roman Legion under Ghirelli.

AUSTRIA.

Rossuth's Letter Declared Treasonable-In the Lower House of the Hungarian Diet, at Pesth, October 19, the Attorney General re-quested permission of the House to prosecute the Deputy Boerszoermenyi for the publication of M. Kossuth's letter, which he sescribed as

Herr Drapfue, belonging to the Deak party. as been elected a member of the Lower House of the Hungarian Diet by acclamation, General Klapka has been unantmously elected nember of the Hungarien Diet for the town of

FRANCE.

Official Sketch of the Political Situation -The Italian Revolution Set at Defiance, but Feared-Napoleon's Reason for Intervention-Excitement and Opinions of the People-An Ralian Republic in the Distance.

Panis, Oct. 23 .- People who had been for the past week awaiting with great anxiety some declaration of the Monieur relative to the present state of affairs and giving some clue to the real intentions of the French Government were in part gratined by a double-leaded article which appeared yesterday in the leading column of the Consitutionne, in which the case was much more plainly stated than cases usually are in the columns of that lucid journal.

As the first manifesto of even a semi-official character which had been published since the commercement of the Italian movement, as may be well imagined, this article created a tremendous excitement. In it is, I think, given the real key to Napoleon's threatened interven-tion in Italy-the fear of revolution. He knows, and the writer in the Constitutionnel knows, that intervention per se would be un-popular with the great mass of the French propie. They have had enough of it, and the climax has been placed upon their disgust by the recent termination of the last intervention in Mexico.

Neither would an interference purely in behalf of the Pope be a popular movement in France. In the rural districts, where the common people are led by the ciergy, such an act, for such a purpose, would of course be satisfactory; but in Paris, which, in spite of railroads and telegraphs and all other decentralizing influences, still continues to be Fiance, the majority of the people are inclined to believe that Faance has ong enough acted as the constable of the Pope, and that Italy had better be left to accomplish

er destinies. But when the Government brings forward the bugbear of 'revolution," a feeling of dread and horror runs through the blood of every Parisian bourgeois, of everybony who has any property or interest at stake, of every shopkeeper and small proprietor, of all, in fact, excepting that people who have nothing to love everything to gain by a violent change, s, undoubtedly, also great real fear in the mind of the Emperor bimself at the prospect of the revolution" in Italy.

Now, without the intervention of France this onward movement to Rome might possibly be turned when it had accomplished its primary object into another current, and the people having, against the at least apparent opposition of the Government, gained their victory over it might be inclined to push their advantage, and, having made Rome the capital of Italy, might remse to admit into it the representatives of the dynasty which had by convention with impeded their march thither. Should the Italians succeed in establishing a republic, its very existence would be a danger to France. and without doubt all these considerations materially aided the Emperor in arriving at his final determination to send his fleet and men from Toulon to stop the "revolution" in Italy. Most extensive preparations had undoubtedly been in progress, of both military and naval character, while the Emperor was arriving at his final decision. In the naval parts and in the garrisons the greatest activity prevailed, and if the war had come it would certainly

have been carried on by France in a crushing During the latter part of vesterday rumors became current that arrangement had been arrived; that Italy had profited by the delay in forwarding the troops, and that orders had been given to stop the embarkation. By even ing there stories assumed tangible form, and generally believed. This morning they are fully confirmed by an article in the Mont

Now will come the test of the question how thoroughly the heart of the Italian people is engaged in the "on to Rome" movement, whether the promises made by the King to Napoleon that he will suppress the insurrection and protect the Pope can be carried into effect. It they are. Victor Emanuel will have made sacrifice which would seem to deserve at the hands of him to whom he has made it some concessions which will tend to the final settlement of this long-standing question. A strong pressure will now be brought upon the Emperor by the Liberal party in France to induce him in turn to bring about some distinct understanding between the Pope and the King, by means of which such a turmoti as we have just passed through may in future be avoided.

The Murderer of General Balley in Missouri.

From the St. Louis Republican, Nov. 1. It will be remembered that four or five months since General Bailey, late sheriff of Bates county, was murdered by two persons, brothers, whom he had in custody as prisoners. The murder was committed with circumstances of unusual treachery and barbarity, and his body thrown into a ravine or creek in an out-of-the way The affair created intense excitement and though a large reward was offered for the arrest of the murderers, and great exertions were made to capture them, nothing certain was

heard of them atterwards. A correspondent, writing from Humansville, Polk county, now informs us that on the 26th of October two men rode into that place, mounted on fine horses, one of them leading a horse, and the other a mule. Soon after their arrival one of tuem was recognized as William McWaters, one of the murderers of General Bailey. Finding himself known, McWaters, with his companion, immediately rode off. Shortly after the citizens to the number of six or seven, started in pursuit of them. At about three miles distant they were overlaken by three or four of the pursuers, at a place where they had stopped for refreshment for themselves and horses. They were ordered to halt, which they did, McWaters demanding to know what was wanted. Being told they had come to arrest him, he swore

he would not be arrested. At the same time he drew two revolvers and called on his companion to aid him, who appears to have, in some sort, consented to do so. At this stage a parley ensued, the pursuers telling McWaters they charged him with the murder of General Bailey, This he emphatically denied, but conditionally agreed to surrender. Taking advantage of the parley, he dismounted, buckled the girth of his saddle, and seeing the remainder of the company coming up he hastily mounted again, and putting spurs to his horse he charget past his puring spirs to his horse he charge! past his pursuers, firing some ten shots at one of them, named John Warren, all of which proved harmless, except one biting the horse Warren was riding, knocking out a front tooth. Fifteen shots were fired at McWaters as he deshed off, not one of which appears to have touched him.

He was followed, but made his escape.

The person who was with McWaters, and who gave his name as William E. Goodnight, was arrested without difficulty, readily surrendering his arms. He stated be has an uncle a preacher, at Greenfield, Dade county; that he himself was engaged in trading in American and Texas cattle, with William Martin, whom he represented as being in St. Louis, and that he met McWaters near Paris, Mource county, whom he McWaters near Parts, Monroe county, whom he hired to go with him to Frankfort, Anderson county, Texas, to herd cattle and assist him in leading the horse and mule they had in possession, giving him \$15 a month for wages. Having been detained over night, and nothing below known against him, Goodnight was set at liberty seeming neither annoyed nor embairassed by the untoward proceedings.

Our correspondent states that the horses claimed by G odnight were both valuable, one of them a bay, and the other a grey. The mule McWaters is represented as an expert! with his revolvers, and as being a daring desperado, who is not likely to be captured alive.

THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS.

The Ministers Pienipotentiary and Enveys Extraordinary at Present in Washington.

The representatives of foreign powers who are Ministers Resident at this capital have, for the most part, returned from their summer trips of pleasure and travel, and have settled down with a critical observance of men and politics in Washington. At no previous period have they exhibited so keen an interest in American affairs, for the coming excitement of a vast Presidential campaign and the important issues to be presented to the November session of Congress have attracted the attention of all foreign powers.

Mr. Francis Clare Ford, the first Secretary, is in charge of the British Lega ion since the death of Sir Frederick Bruce. No successor of Sir Frederick has been appointed, and Mr. Ford, who was formerly the first Secretary of the English Legation at Copenhagen, is likely to remain in charge for the present. M. Jules Berthemy, the new French Minister, has re-manned here during the summer, and has been assiduously engaged with the important business of this Legation. M. Berthemy is one of the most accomplished diplomats of Europe, and gives the domestic affairs of this country his closest attention, for the benefit of the name Government. Senor Don Gabriel y Tassara, who has been the representative of spain for eight years, is not at presentative of Spain for eight years, is not at present in the city. Senor Tassaia, before he came here, was in the State Department at Madrid. Baron Gcroft, the Prussian Minister, is now in Washington, where he has represented his Government for twenty consecutive years. Prior to his coming here to a full mission, he was Consul-General to Mexico. Baron Gerelt was a warm supporter of the cause of the Union during the war, and is a close

personal friend of the Secretary of State.

The Russian Minister, Baron Stoeckel, returned a year since from a visit to St. Petersburg, and has been here ever since. He was appointed to Washington shortly after the Crimean war. Madame Stoeckel has just returned from Europe. Baron S. contemplates returning to Russia after the final settlement of the recent Russian territory purchase by the United States. The new Austrian Charge d'Affaires, Baron Von Folkenstein, has just arrived here to succeed Count Wydenbruck, the late Austrian Minister, Baron Von F. is not a full Minister, but reciprocates with diplomatic exactness the

course of this Government in sending a Charge

d'Affaires (Mr. John Hay) to Vienna to succeed Mr. Motley, who was a full Minister. The Diplomatic Corps has recently been reinforced by two new missions, newly created for this country. Blaque Bey, a fine, scholarly-looking Frenchman, has lately arrived as the Turkish Minister. He takes a deep interest in American affairs, speaks English fluently, and has made himself the target for many a good natured joke by a remark made to the President in his presentation speech, that he saw no difference between the institutions of Turkey and the United States. He was Consul to Naples prior to his being sent to fill the first full mis-

sion to this country from Torkey. Alexander Ris Rangabe, formerly Minister of Foreign Affairs in Greece, is the first Greek Minister to Washington. He arrived here has summer, and is laboring zeniously to render his country popular with us.

The Italian Minister, Signor Cerruti, is the successor of Signor Bertinatti so well known in Washington, and was formerly Assistant Secretary of State at Florence, and afterwards Minis ter to Constantinople. He is at present in Wash-

The Ministers from the Netherlands and Belgiom are necessarily smaller stars in the Diplomatic firmanent. M. Maurice del Posse, of the latter kingdom, has been here about eighteen mouths, and M Mozel, of the former, has been a Minister Resident about five months. They are now in the city.

The Diplomatic Corps do not recognize the

Mexican Legation, for the reason that none of the European powers represented here recognize the Juarez Government in Mexico. lugo Mariscal, the first Secretary, is now acting Mexican Minister in the absence of Senor Romero, who has just sailed for Mexico.

The new Portuguese Minister here is in town, ad the succes or of Colonel Roumain, the Haytlen Minister, divides his time between New York and Washington. Senor Louis Molina, the Nicaraguan Minister,

has been recalled, and left Washington in Octo-Baron de Wetterstedt, the Swedish Minister, 1located permanently at Ellicott's Mills, Maryland, and does not make his residence here. The Venezuelan and Brazilian Ministers have

been absent for some time. Their first Secre-turies are in charge. - Washington Star. OUTCASTS LIVING IN A PUBLIC PARK .- Two wretchedly-clad young women were recently arrested at Windsor, England, for vagrancy. From the evidence of the keeper of the Long Walk, it appeared that the prisoners had, for some time, made the Great Park their home, sleeping at night under the trees or whatever

shelter they could find. Their ablutions were performed in the Deer Pond, in which piece of water they had also washed their clothes, and they ran about the park in a semi-nude state while their clothes were drying on the trees. As substitutes for combs, they used small pieces of wood or lucifer matches, and their rude toilettes had been performed without shame in the presence of the general public and ladies in carriages as they passed through the park. They were principally supported the soldiers, who brought them rations, which they were enabled to take from the barracks without attracting observation by concealing the food within the lining of

SECOND EDITION

NEW MAYOR OF BALTIMORE.

An Ex-Rebel to be His Private Secretary.

The Navigation of the Ohio.

Fall in Gold Quotations. Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.,

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

Inauguration of Mayor Sanks-Political Matters, Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATOR TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.] BALTIMORE, November 4 .- Mayor Banks is to be inaugurated at noon to day, when Mayor Chapman retires, handing over to him the books, great real, etc. Large crowds will attend the

Captain William Robinson, of the Confederate army; will be his private Secretary, and Hon. John L. Thomas having resigned the office of City Solicitor under Chapman, William H. Harris, who was Judge Advocate of the Military Courts under Jeff. Davis, is to have the important position.

The new Council is soon to be convened, when the question will be settled regarding some four hundred positions, now filled by Republicans or Union men, who claim their offices do not expire until next March. Banks and his party want to turn these officials out immedialy. It is a question of law whether he has the power.

The Republicans held an immense meeting in Frederick City on Saturday.

Navigation of the Ohio.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 4. - The recent rise in the river has opened navigation here for the large class boats, and the Cincinnati and Louisville line of mail steamers will resume their regular trips between here and Louisville to day.

THE SOUTHERN ELECTIONS.

VIRGINIA.

General Schofield's Order for the Assembling of the Convention. The following general order was issued this morning by General Schodeld, commanding

the First Military District:

Headquartess First Military District, State of Virginia, Richmond, Nov. 2, 1867.—At the election held in the State of Virginia on the 22d day of October, 1867, and the following days, for delegates to a State Convention, and to take the sense of the registered voters upon the question whether such convention should be held for the purpose of establishing a constitution and civil government for the State loyal to the Union, 189,229 votes were east upon the question of holding a convention, of which number 107, 342 were cast for a convention of which number 107, 342 were cast for a convention and 61,837 against a convention. The whole number of registered voters in the State, and the number of registered voters in the State, and the number of votes cast upon that question being a majority of the whole number of votes cast upon that question being a majority of all the votes cast upon that design of the State, and the number of votes cast upon that design of the State, and the number of votes cast upon that design of the State, and the number of the scate upon the decision of the State, and the number of votes cast upon that decision the convention will be held. So provided by the act of Congress of March 23, 1867. The hall of the House of Delegates in the city of Richmond, and ten of lock A. M. on Tuesday, the 3d the First Military District:-

Then follows a list of the delegates elected in the different cities, counties, and districts of the State, who are notified to meet in convention at the time and place above specified. The order

concludes as iollows:-Each delegate will be furnished with an official copy of this order, which will constitute his certificate of election.

The complexion of the convention is as follows:—Conservatives, thirty-five; radicals, seventy. Of the latter twenty-five are negroes.

The Coming Convention - The Provi-

MONTGOMERY, Nov. 3. — Leading delegates differ widely respecting the management of the convention. One party favors simply striking out the word "white" from the present Coustitution, but the majority urge extreme measure The new Constitution is all "cut and dried. t incorporates the distranchisement clause of the Howard amendment, provides an extensive system of State aid to private enterprises, and virtually throws all the taxes on the whites. The radical leaders North are urging moderation on the convention, but the evidences are that the extremists are in a majority in the con-

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

vention .- N. Y. World.

for Consolidation.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TRLEGBAPH, Monday, Nov. 4, 1867.

The Stock Market was excessively dull this morning, and prices were weak and unsettled In Government loans there was very little or nothing doing. 100 was bid for 10-40s; 105\(\frac{1}{2}\) for July 7-30s; 112\(\frac{1}{2}\) for 6s of 1881; 108\(\frac{7}{2}\) for 62 5-20s; 105 for '64 5-20s; 106 for '65 5 20s; and 107 for July '65 5 20s. City loans were unchanged, the new issue sold at 1019

Hairoad shares were inactive. Beading sold at 481@48½, a decline of ½; and Lehigu Valley at 514@51½, a decline of ½; 123 was bid for Camden and Amboy; 50 for Pennsylvania; 23 for Little Schuylkill; 64 for Norristown; 23 for Catawissa preferred; 25 for Philadelphia and Price and 193 for Norristown Canada. Erie; and 421 for Northern Central. In City Passenger Railroad shares there

very liftle movement. Thirteenth and Fif-teenth sold at 19, no change; 10 was bid for Hestonville; and 304 for Green and Contes. Bank shares were firmly held at fall prices, Mechanics' sold at 315, no change; 140 was be for First National; 110 for Tradesmen's; and 44

Canal shares continue dull. Lehigh Navigation soid at 35\$\(\text{d}\), no change; 22\$\(\text{d}\) was bid for Schuylkill Navigation preferred; 90\$\(\text{f}\) for Morris Canal preferred; and 12 for Susquenauua Canal. Quotations of Gold—10\$\(\text{d}\) A. M., 140\$\(\text{d}\); 11 A. M., 140: 12 M., 1392: 1 P. M., 1404, a decline of f on the closing price Saturday evening. PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by Dehaven & Bro., No. 40 S, Third street

July, 1054@1052; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 118'40; do., July, 1864, 119'40; do. August, 1864, 119'40; do., October, 1864, 119'40@1192; do. December, 1864, 1181@1192; do., May, 1865, 117;@117; do., August, 1865, 1 116; do., September, 1865, 115;@116;

October, 1865, 115%@115%. Gold, 130%@146. Silver, 1344@136. -Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 S. Third street, report the follow-ing rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:-Ing rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock;—
U. S. 6s, 1881, 112; @112; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 108; @108å; do., 1864, 105; @105å; do., 1865, 106; @106å; do., 1864, 105; @1072; do., 1805, 106; @106å; do., July, 1867, 107; @1072; 5s. 10-40-, 100; @100å; U. S. 7-30s, 2d series, 105; @105å; 3d series, 106å; @105å; Compound interest Notes, December, 1864, 119; May, 1865, 1174; August, 1865, 116å; September, 1865, 115å; October, 1865, 115å; Gold, 139; @1394@1394.

1394@1394. -Mesers, Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:-U. S. Se of 1881, 1124@1124; old 5-20s, 1084@1084; new 5-20s, 1864, 1054@1054; do., 1865, 1064@1064; do., July, 1074@1974; do., 1867, 1074@1074; 10-40s, 1004@1064; 7-30s, June, 1054@1052; do., July, 1054@1054; Gold, 1394@1404.

-M. Schultz & Co., No. 16 S. Third street, report the following quotations per steamer Cubs. from Lenden:—Lenden 60 cays sight, 168001094; do. 2 do. co., 1024@1104; Paris 60 do. do., 51.18(@50 id. 2 do. do., 51.18(@51 id. 2 do., 51.18(@51 id. 2 do.) do., 51.18(@51 id. 2 do.)) do., 51.18(@51 id. 2 do., 51.18(@51 id. 2 do., 51.18(@51 id. 2 do., 51.18(@51 id. 2 do.)) do., 51.18(@51 id. 2 do

Markets by Telegraph.

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New York, Nov. 4.—Stocks lower Chicago and Rock Island is: Reading 26%, Canton, 43: Eric, 71%; Cleveland and Toledo, 122%; Cleveland and Pittsburg. 818; Philaburg and Fort Wayne, 26%; Michigan Suthere, 78%; Michigan Scuthere, 78%; New York Central, 181%; Hillion Central, 124%; Comberland preferred, 27; Missouri 62, 94; Hudson River, 123½; United States Five-twenties, 1882, 168%; do. 1884, 165%; Sterling Exchange, 10%, Money, 7 per cent. Gold, 130.

New York, Nov. 4.—Sotton dull at 13% 260; State, 186%; do. 1867; do. 1868, 166%; Western, \$480,128; State, 186%; Seven-thirties, 166%; Sterling Exchange, 10%, Money, 7 per cent. Gold, 130.

New York, Nov. 4.—Sotton dull at 13% 260; State, 186%; do. 1867; California \$11.560,1350. Wheat dull, and 1620c, lower; sales of 36,000 bushels; spring, \$2,220, 24. Corp dull, and 1c lower; sales of 36,000 bushels; Western, \$128. Oats heavy; sales of 21,000 bushels; Western, \$128. Cats h

Philadelphia Trade Report. MONDAY, Nov. 4 .- The Flour market continues in the same lethargic condition noted on Saturday, and prices are drooping. The sales

are in small lots for the supply of the home consumers, whose movements are marked by great caution. Sales of superfine at \$7.50@9'50; extras at \$8.50@9.50; Northwestern extra family at \$9.75@11; Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do. at \$11@12 25: and fancy brands at \$13@14, according to quality. Rye Flour is selling at \$8.50@9, a decine. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

The Wheat Market is excessively dull, and prices favor buyers; sales of 1000 bushels red at \$2.30@2.50 for good and prime, Rye is quiet, with sales of 400 bushels prime Pannsylvania at \$1.57. Corn—There is no improvement to no.

\$1.57. Corn—There is no improvement to no-lice, and prices are weak; sales of 4000 bushels yellow at \$1.40 % bushel, and we quote Western mixed at \$1.38@1.35. Oats are quiet; sales of 2000 bushels Southern and Pennsylvania at 65@75c., the latter rate for prime whits. changed. Seeds—Cloverseed sells in a small way at \$7.25 @8; Timothy at \$2@2 25; and Flaxseed at \$2.50

Bark—The last sale was at \$54 \$ ton for No. 1 Quercitron. Whisky-No change to notice.

Philadelphia Cattle Market. MONDAY, Nov. 4.-The Cattle Market was very dull this week, and prices were rather lower. About 2400 head arrived and sold at 8@ 8%c. 7 lb., gross, for extra Pennsylvania and Western steers, 7@71/c. for fair to good do., and 5@6342. 7 lb., gross, for common, as to quality.

The following are the particulars of the sales:-93 head Owen Smith, Western, 5@8, gross.
75 "A. Christy & Bro., Western, 7@814, gross.
90 "P. McFillen, Western, 6@814, gross.
150 "P. Hathaway, Chester co., 7@814, gross.
73 "James Kirk, Chester co., 7@814, gross.
110 "James McFillen, Western, 7@814, gross. E. S. McFillen, Chester co., 8@8%, gross, Ullman & Bachman, Western, 7@8%,

Martin Fuller & Co., Chester co., and 131 western, 0/488/4 gross.
Mooney & Smith, Western, 768/4, gross.
T. Mooney & Bro., Western, 668/4. gross.
H. Chain, Pennsylvania, 6@7, gross.
L. Frank, Western, 7@7%, gross.
R. Mayne, Western, 5@7%, gross.
Frank & Shomberg, Western, 7@9%,

gross.

Hape & Co., Chester co., 6%88%, gross.
Blum & Co., Western, 6@7 gross.
D. Branson, Chester co., 6@8, gross.
B. Hood, Chester co., 6@8, gross.
J. Seldomridge, Western, 7@8%, gross.
S. Hentz, Western, 7@8, gross.
D. Gemmill, Delaware, 5@6, gross,
were in fair demand; 250 head sold at
Or Springers, and \$50@8, whead for Core

65 for Springers, and \$50@90 % head for Cow and Calt. Sheep were unchanged; 5000 head arrived, and sold at 4/465/cc. \$\text{\$\exititt{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\ sold at the different yards at \$9 50@10-25 \$ 100

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Third Page. PORT OF PHILADELPHIANOVEMBER 4.

& Hunter, Schr S. L. Crocker, Presbrey, Taunton, Mershon & Schr John Stroup, Crawford, Richmond, Audenried. Norton & Co. Schr G. C. Morris, Artis, Boston, Captain,

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Swed, barque Alexander, Almfest, 54 days from Genoa, with marble, etc., to Workman & Co.

Br. barque Victoria, Baker, 15 days from Matanzas, with molasses to J. B. Heyl & Co.

Schr C. Walker, McFarland, 11 days from St. John, N. B., with laths, etc., to J. W. Gaskill & Bons, Schr S. L. Crocker, Presbury, 3 days from Taunton, with modes, to Mershon & Cloud, with mose, to Mershon & Cloud, Schr C. Loeser, Smith, from Lanesville, with stone

Schr G. C. Morris, Artis, from Beston, Schr G. C. Morris, Artis, from Beston, Schr T. Sinblokson Dickerson, from Boston, Schr T. Borden, Wrightington, from Providence, Schr P. M. Wheaton, Wheaton, from Wareham, Sleep Lucy, Townsend, 1 day from Brandywine, with corn meal to R. M. Lea & Co.

Ship Burmab, Davidson, from Liverpool for Phila-dephia, was off Point Lynas sath uit Barque Annie E. Boyd, Griffith, for Philadelphia, Cleared at London 21st uit. Brig Ediza McNell, Small, hence, was in the river at Antwerp 21st uit. Brig Aimira Galley, from Fall River for Philadel-phia, at New York yesterday. Brig Affaretta. Bibber, hence, at Boston yesterday, Brig Affaretta. Bibber, hence, at Newburyport ist lostant. instant.
Schr Tillie C. Anderson, from Dighton for Philadelphia, at New York yesterday.
Foors T. G. Smith and L. S. Levering, hence, at Bosscors 1. G. Smith and f. S. Levering, bence, at Bos-ton 2d inst.
Scor S. T. Garrison. Chase, from Fall River for Phi-ladelphia, at New York yesterday.
Schr Ben), C. Scribner, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 2d inst. Schr C. Sawyer, Reed, from Calais for Philadelphia, at Salem 31st ult., with loss of flying jib and foretopmast, schr J. Truman, Gibbs, hence, at New Bedford ist instant, Schr Neille True, Huble, for Philadelphia, cleared Schr Nellie True, Huble, for Philadelphia, cleared at Portland 31st uit.
Schr M. Williamson, Lake, for Philadelphia, salied from Beifest 24th uit.
Schr Cobasselt, Globs, for Philadelphia, salied from Ber Bedford 1st inst.
Schr A. R. Simpson, from Providence for Philadelphia, at New London 31st uit.
Schr A. R. Schr A. R. Simpson, from Providence for Philadelphia, at New London 31st uit.
Schr A. R. Schr A. Chester and Bonny Boat, for Philadelphia, cleared at Scaton 1st 1nst.
Schr Reading RR. No. 44, for Philadelphia, salied from Washington 2d inst.

New York Nov. 5 - Arrived, steamship Virginia, Prowse, from Liverpool.
Steamship Germania Schwensen, from Hamburg, Ship Rhine, Kommerling, from London, Ship Rhine, Kommerling, from London, Ship Chippewa, Morgan, from Greenook, thip Kitiy Coburn, Wilson, from Genea.
Barque Kate Agnes, Mahony, from Gissgow;